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While in the damper parts of the house this hepatic grows with ordinary luxuriance, in the higher, more nearly dry parts, the thallus is a little smaller, the characteristic, crescent-shaped gemmae cups less numerous. In this dryer portion, the first week in April I found many of the little white tufts, until then quite new to me.

Examination under a microscope showed a tiny green center so small that I could not be sure of its nature, though Dr. Howe's descriptions,—“ ° receptacle arising from a deep sinus of the thallus, surrounded when young and sessile by a tubular-ovate sheath, consisting of numerous scales, the inner of these membraneous, hyaline, ciliate-fimbriate”—suited exactly.

Two weeks later I again visited the lath-house. By this time the tufts had doubled in size and there were many androecii, full sized but not quite mature. In another week the young archegonia were distinctly four-parted and rounded. Evidently many of them had been fertilized. Some of those that I had taken home and put under glass had grown, but not nearly as much as the undisturbed ones.

On the 9th of May I found eleven perfected “fruits” in the lath-house, and many approaching perfection. Of one, indeed, the capsules had burst. the spores were gone, and only a few brown threads of elaters still clung to the ends of the valves.

It is a beautiful thing,—the “delicate, pellucid, pilose peduncle” with the four or five tubular segments each tipped with a pendant brown capsule —infinitely more lovely than any printed description or dried herbarium specimen could tell.

Niles, California.

BRYOLOGICAL MILLINERY.

By Cora H. Clarke.

I wonder if the members of the Sullivant Moss Chapter have seen bonnets and hats made of real moss? An enterprising member of a Boston Botanical Class went to Jordan and Marsh's to investigate the matter, and found, on the counter where fancy braids of various material were sold for the composition of hats and bonnets, two styles of moss braid. One was in the shape of a green band, nearly three inches wide, the price of which was 25 cts. a yard. Examining this at our Botany Group, we discovered it to be composed of sprigs of moss two or three inches long, with short side branches. These sprigs were evidently laid side by side and then fastened together by nine rows of coarse stitching, running the length of the band, and done with coarse cotton thread. (I wonder that green thread was not used for this purpose). When we picked some bits out and examined the moss, we found that it resembled *H. Schreberi*, but without the red stem—it agreed very nicely with the description of *Hypnum purum*, a species which does not occur in this country, but we found it described in “Dixon.” In a yard of the band, we found but two fruits.

The other preparation of moss looks like a long cord of green chenille, not quite half an inch in diameter. It sells for ten cents a yard. The bits of brown moss mixed with the green are a darker brown than those of the

Hypnum, and the whole effect is a darker green. The stiff little moss sprigs radiate from a central axis of white cotton stitches which makes a core to the cord; after they were thus fastened together, the surface was evidently clipped all around, to make an even cylinder. A few little fruit pods showed among the moss branches, and one bore a nice lid, the rostrum of which was unfortunately cut off by the ruthless clipping machine. The leaves of this "moss-of-the-cord" (not Cord-Moss) show the unmistakable undulations or crispiness of *Neckera*, while their peculiar shape and the pedicelled capsules agree with none of our American species, and we again looked in Dixon, and decided that it is the species—*Neckera crispa*. There were a few bits of *Dicranum* in with the *Neckera*, but the bulk of the cord was composed of the same species of moss. *Boston, Mass.*

In connection with Miss Clark's article it seems apropos to note that in California *Alsia abietina* and *Antitricha Californica* are used to pack vegetables. Dr. J. W. Bailey has sent me from Seattle specimens of these mosses taken from vegetables shipped there from California. Dr. Bailey adds that the mosses are reported to come from Boulder's Island.

We hope some of our Californian friends will give us more information on this matter. A. J. G.

A GOOD COLLECTING GROUND.

By W. C. Barbour.

Last spring the writer spent a part of two very rainy days in the eastern part of Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, in quest of mosses, hepatics and lichens. Probably three or four hours of each day were spent in active work, with the result noted below. Under the circumstances only the most superficial collecting could be done, but the number and fine condition of the species obtained, leads one to think it worth the while of any one interested to give the county a thorough botanical exploration. It is in the mountain region of north-eastern Pennsylvania within easy distance of either Wilkes-barre or Scranton. The nearest stations are LaGrange, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Factoryville, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. These stations are only ten miles apart, so that the botanist may start from one and cross to the other, without having to retrace his steps, to reach his train again. It is to be hoped that some one who spends the summer and autumn at one of the cities named will take up an examination of the territory indicated; which, it is believed, will yield fine results. In this very short time the writer collected 55 species of mosses including *Brachythecium acuminatum*, *Fissidens osmundioides*, *Mnium rostratum*, and *Thelia asprella*. Also 64 species of Lichens and 25 species of Hepatics.

There are needed for distribution to the Chapter, specimens of the various species of *Lejeunea*, of *Scapania*, and any species of *Radula* except *complanata*. Any member who can furnish material of these genera (or others) for distribution please communicate with Mr. Barbour. *Sayre, Pa.*